

Aboveground biomass of a *Eucalyptus* hybrid subjected to two water regimes

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ABSTRACT: The objective of this work was to estimate the aboveground biomass production of 76-month-old, *Eucalyptus urophylla* × *Eucalyptus* sp. hybrids, subjected partial exclusion of throughfall. The experiment used two water regimes: one treatment with throughfall (WET), receiving 100% of the throughfall, and the other treatment with the partial exclusion of throughfall (PET), receiving only 70%. The selected trees were sectioned and fractionated into the following components: leaves, branches, stembark, and stemwood. The WET treatment had higher total biomass (221.00 Mg ha⁻¹) than the PET treatment (206.26 Mg ha⁻¹) and the distribution of biomass for both treatments was as follows: stemwood > branches > stembark > leaves. The stem (wood + bark) accounted for 91.5% of the total biomass in the WET treatment and 91.2% in the PET treatment. The canopy (leaves + branches) accounted for 8.5% and 9.0% in the WET and PET treatments, respectively. These results indicate that this *Eucalyptus* hybrid maintained satisfactory biomass production, despite the lower availability of water.

Key words: drought tolerance; exclusion of throughfall; tree growth; tree productivity; water deficit

Biomassa acima do solo de um híbrido de *Eucalyptus* submetido a dois regimes hídricos

RESUMO: O objetivo deste trabalho foi estimar a produção de biomassa acima do solo de um híbrido de *Eucalyptus urophylla* × *Eucalyptus* sp. com 76 meses de idade submetido a exclusão parcial da precipitação interna. O experimento foi instalado em dois regimes hídricos: um recebendo 100% da precipitação interna, tratamento sem exclusão da precipitação interna (SEPi) e o outro recebendo apenas 70%, tratamento com exclusão parcial da precipitação interna (CEPi). Após a seleção das árvores, elas foram seccionadas e fracionadas nos componentes: folhas, galhos, casca do tronco e madeira do tronco. O tratamento SEPi apresentou valor superior de biomassa total (221,00 Mg ha⁻¹) em comparação ao tratamento CEPi (208,26 Mg ha⁻¹). A biomassa, para ambos os tratamentos, foi distribuída na seguinte ordem: madeira do fuste > galhos > casca do fuste > folhas. O fuste (madeira + casca) acumulou 91,5% da biomassa total no tratamento SEPi e 91,2% no tratamento CEPi. Já a copa (folhas + galhos) apresentou um acúmulo de 8,5 e 9,0% nos tratamentos SEPi e CEPi, respectivamente. Os resultados indicam que o híbrido de eucalipto manteve produção satisfatória de biomassa, apesar da menor disponibilidade de água.

Palavras-chave: tolerância à seca; exclusão da precipitação interna; crescimento arbóreo; produtividade arbórea; déficit hídrico

Introduction

Eucalypts stands have multiple functions in the landscapes of different Brazilian ecosystems (Gonçalves et al., 2013). In the country, areas planted with the genus *Eucalyptus* occupies approximately 9.8 million hectares (IBGE, 2017).

Eucalypt species have adapted to different edaphoclimatic conditions, associated with easy seed propagation and cloning, as well as high productivity, stimulated by the establishment of stands by several companies (Gonçalves et al., 2013). However, despite eucalypts plantations are among the most productive, the rates of growth depend heavily on genetics of species, silviculture, and climate (Binkley et al., 2017).

The tree biomass production varies according to the availability of resources, processes of photosynthesis, respiration, compartmentalization of carbon, belowground flux, leaf production, among others (Ryan et al., 2010). The quantification of forest biomass allows the determination of the production potential and the indication of certain species/clones for specific purposes (Kuyah et al., 2013).

Most eucalypt plantations are located in areas vulnerable to water deficits, with low precipitation throughout the year, which can compromise plant growth. In many places, tree biomass reduction may be associated with soil water deficits, due to low rainfall, which leads to an increased tree mortality rates (Chagas et al., 2012). Several authors observed biomass reduction in areas with lower water availability (Almeida et al., 2004; Silva et al., 2004; Stape et al., 2010; Ryan et al., 2010; Binkley et al., 2017; Binkley et al., 2020).

Thus, it is important to understand how trees respond to water deficits and what role this plays in its development (Chaves et al., 2009). This subject is particularly relevant in forestry science, as different genotypes may vary in their response to the water deficits. The present work aims to estimate aboveground biomass production in a *Eucalyptus urophylla* × *Eucalyptus* sp. hybrid under two water regimes.

Materials and Methods

Location of the experimental area

The present work is part of the cooperative program TECHS (Tolerance of *Eucalyptus* Clones to Hydric and thermal Stresses) and was carried out in a stand of 76-month-old,

hybrid *Eucalyptus urophylla* × *Eucalyptus* sp. trees. The experimental area is located at Monte Alegre Farm (Klabin SA), in the municipality of Telêmaco Borba, Paraná (PR), Brazil (24°13'41.0"S, 50°31'40, 0"W).

Characterization of the experimental area

According to Köppen's climatic classification, the prevailing climate is humid subtropical (Cfb), with an average annual temperature of 18.8 °C and an average annual rainfall of 1,646 mm (Alvares et al., 2013). In the period of growth of trees of this study, the average rainfall was 1,504 mm (Figure 1).

The soil in the experimental area is a typical Red Oxisol, with a clay texture. Table 1 presents the clay percentage and chemical characteristics of the soil from 0 to 60 cm of depth.

Site preparation

The trees were planted in February 2012, with 3 m × 3 m spacing, for an initial density of 1,111 trees per hectare. At planting, we applied liming at 2 Mg ha⁻¹ with limestone and subsoiling at 50 cm depth. Fertilization was provided as 200 kg ha⁻¹ of reactive natural phosphate and 280 kg ha⁻¹ of N-P₂O₅-K₂O (04:26:06). Two post-planting fertilizations took place at three and nine months, with 200 kg ha⁻¹ of N-P₂O₅-K₂O (16:04:20) and 350 kg ha⁻¹ of N-P₂O₅-K₂O (16:04:20), respectively. All trees received the same fertilization. Weeds and leaf-cutting ants were controlled with herbicides and insecticides.

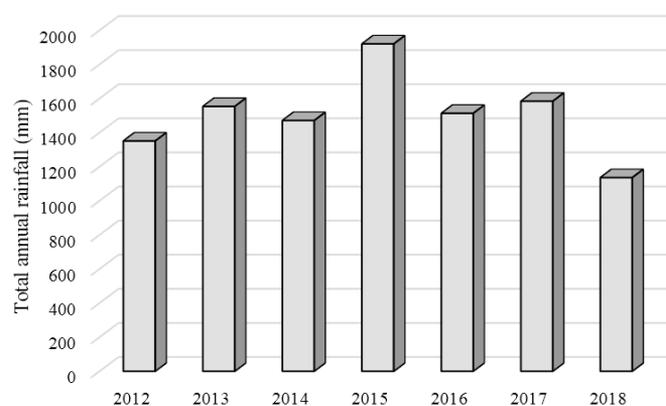


Figure 1. Annual rainfall of the municipality of Telêmaco Borba, PR, Brazil, during the growth of trees of this study (2012 to 2018). Source: Agência Nacional de Águas (2018); Klabin S.A. (2018).

Table 1. Clay percentage and soil chemical attributes in the stand of hybrid *Eucalyptus urophylla* × *Eucalyptus* sp. trees, in Telêmaco Borba, PR, Brazil.

Depth (cm)	Clay	O.M.			pH (H ₂ O)	t										
		(%)	V	m		(cmolc dm ⁻³)	T	Al	Ca	Mg	P	K	S	B	Cu	Zn
0-10	43.0	4.8	5.0	76.3	4.1	3.8	18.2	2.9	0.5	0.3	2.1	44.0	11.6	0.2	3.3	1.6
10-20	47.0	3.6	2.8	81.8	4.1	3.3	20.0	2.7	0.3	0.2	1.5	32.0	7.9	0.2	3.7	1.2
20-30	47.0	2.8	2.6	82.1	4.2	2.8	17.8	2.3	0.3	0.1	1.1	24.0	12.5	0.1	3.7	0.8
30-40	50.0	3.0	2.4	83.3	4.3	2.4	17.7	2.0	0.3	0.1	1.0	20.0	13.0	0.2	3.2	0.8
40-50	59.0	2.6	2.1	85.3	4.3	2.0	15.7	1.7	0.2	0.1	1.5	20.0	3.2	0.2	3.9	1.4
50-60	62.0	2.6	3.7	76.2	4.3	2.1	12.8	1.6	0.3	0.1	1.5	16.0	6.9	0.2	3.0	1.2

O.M.: organic matter, digestion by wet combustion (K₂Cr₂O₇ + H₂SO₄); V: base saturation; m: aluminum saturation; pH in H₂O (1:1); t: effective cation exchange capacity; T: pH 7 cation exchange capacity; Al, Ca and Mg exchangeable, solution extraction KCl (1 mol L⁻¹); P available and K exchangeable, extracted with Mehlich; S, by solution of Ca (H₂PO₄)₂ the 500 mg of P L⁻¹.

Experiment design and installation

The experiment treatments consisted of two water regimes: one with throughfall (WET), receiving 100% of the throughfall, and the other with the partial exclusion of throughfall (PET), receiving only 70%. Throughfall reduction was achieved by installing plastic gutters (when the trees were 12 months old) to intercept 30% of the rainfall (Figure 2). The experimental design was completely randomized and each treatment had 720 m².

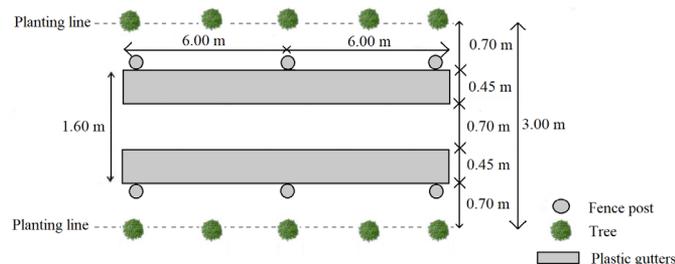


Figure 2. Illustrative of the arrangement of plastic gutters for partial exclusion of throughfall in the experimental area in Telêmaco Borba, PR, Brazil.

Aboveground biomass evaluation

In April 2018 a forest inventory was carried out in the study area to characterize the dendrometric variables. In both treatments, the trees were measured for diameter at breast height (DBH), measured at 1.30 m aboveground level, and heights.

The tree diameters were grouped into three interval classes, to cover all dimensions (Table 2). In each class center, three trees were selected: a tree with a diameter in the center of the class, a tree with a diameter in the center of the class plus one standard deviation, and a tree with a diameter in the center of the class minus one standard deviation. Thus, nine trees per treatment were selected. Table 3 presents the dendrometric variables obtained from the hybrid *Eucalyptus urophylla* × *E. sp.* stand.

The selected trees were sectioned and fractionated into the following components: leaves, branches, stembark, and stemwood. For the wood and stembark sampling, the trunk was divided into three equal sections, and sampling occurred at three points within the median of each section.

All biomass samples were weighed in the field with a precision scale ($\pm 0,0001$ g) and packed in paper bags.

Table 2. Diametric classes in the hybrid of *Eucalyptus urophylla* × *Eucalyptus sp.* stand in Telêmaco Borba, PR, Brazil.

Treatment	Class	IC (cm)	CC	Tree ha ⁻¹
WET	1	12.73 --- 15.58	14.15	97
	2	15.59 --- 18.43	17.01	361
	3	18.44 --- 21.28	19.86	597
PET	1	13.30 --- 16.03	14.65	167
	2	16.04 --- 18.80	17.42	708
	3	18.81 --- 21.57	20.19	222

IC: interval class (cm); CC: class center; WET: without partial exclusion of throughfall; PET: partial exclusion of throughfall.

Table 3. Dendrometric variables of the hybrid *Eucalyptus urophylla* × *Eucalyptus sp.* stand in Telêmaco Borba, PR, Brazil.

Treatment	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Tree ha ⁻¹	Basal area (m ² ha ⁻¹)	Volume (m ³ ha ⁻¹)
WET	17.34a	28.35a	1055	25.52a	365.08a
PET	16.78b*	28.57a	1097	24.13b	346.18a

*Same letter in the same column indicates that the components do not differ significantly (Student's t-test at the 5% level of error). DBH: diameter at breast height; WET: without partial exclusion of throughfall; PET: partial exclusion of throughfall.

Afterward, they were sent to the laboratory and dried in an oven with air circulation at 70 °C, until weight stabilization. All of the samples were reweighed on a precision digital scale (± 0.01 g) to determine the moisture content.

The basic density of wood (Bdw) and bark (Bdb) was determined by the hydrostatic balance method. The disks with bark were saturated with water and subsequently cut into two wedges (free of nodes) on opposite sides and with an angle of approximately 45 ° each. For each wedge and bark sample, the weight immersed in water (Ww), the saturated weight (Sw), and the dry weight (Dw) were obtained. The Equations 1 and 2 were used to calculate the basic density of wood and bark (Ferez, 2010).

$$Bdw = \frac{\rho \cdot Dw}{Sw - Ww} \quad (1)$$

$$Bdb = \frac{\rho \cdot Dw}{Sw - Ww + e} \quad (2)$$

where: Bdw: basic density of wood (g cm⁻³); Bdb: basic density of bark (g cm⁻³); ρ : water density (g cm⁻³); Dw: dry weight (g); Sw: saturated weight (g); Ww: weight immersed in water (g); e: thrust weight (g).

Biomass was estimated by means of regression equations, calculated using the data from the nine trees sampled in each treatment (WET vs. PET). Wood biomass was calculated using the Equation 3.

$$\text{Wood Biomass} = Bdw \times Vw \quad (3)$$

where: wood biomass (kg ha⁻¹); Bdw: basic density of wood (kg m⁻³); Vw: volume of wood (m³ tree⁻¹).

To obtain the biomass of the bark, the Equation 4 was used.

$$\text{Bark Biomass} = Bdb \times Vb \quad (4)$$

where: bark biomass (kg ha⁻¹); Bdb: basic density of bark (kg m⁻³); Vb: volume of bark (m³ tree⁻¹).

The biomass estimation was performed by the Equation 5 proposed by Husch et al. (1982).

$$\ln(y) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times \ln(\text{DBH}) \quad (5)$$

where: $\ln(y)$ represents the natural logarithm of dry biomass (kg tree⁻¹), $\ln(\text{DBH})$ the natural logarithm of the DBH (cm), and β_0 and β_1 the regression coefficients.

Table 4. Statistical adjustment parameters of the regression model used to estimate the biomass of a hybrid of *Eucalyptus urophylla* × *Eucalyptus* sp. stand at 76-month-old, in Telêmaco Borba, PR, Brazil.

Treatment	Component	β_0	β_1	R ²	Sxy	P>F
WET	Stemwood	-3.542995	2.998741	0.96	18.90	< 0.001
	Stembark	-6.441550	2.958277	0.95	0.91	< 0.001
	Branches	-6.323210	3.031591	0.75	1.32	0.002
	Leaves	-12.729654	4.980533	0.91	1.27	< 0.001
PET	Stemwood	-1.986885	2.466944	0.97	11.30	< 0.001
	Stembark	-5.544016	2.656450	0.89	0.95	0.001
	Branches	-7.702530	3.541063	0.77	1.34	0.001
	Leaves	-7.374071	3.137208	0.85	1.05	0.003

β_0 and β_1 : regression coefficients; R²: determination coefficient; Sxy: standard error; WET: without partial exclusion of throughfall; PET: partial exclusion of throughfall.

The coefficients and statistics of the regression model used to estimate biomass components are shown in Table 4.

Statistical analysis

The biomass data was checked with the Shapiro-Wilk normality test and Bartlett's variance homogeneity test. Next, an analysis of variance was performed. Differences between the treatment means were tested with a Student's *t*-test (*p* < 0.05). Modeling to estimate the aboveground biomass was performed in Microsoft Office Excel.

Results and Discussion

Total biomass of *Eucalyptus urophylla* × *Eucalyptus* sp. hybrid was 6% higher in the WET treatment (221.00 Mg ha⁻¹) than in the PET treatment (208.26 Mg ha⁻¹) (Table 5). The search for genotypes tolerant to water deficits represents a challenge for forest companies; these results may be relevant to the success of forest stands, selecting more productive clones in situations of lower water availability.

Know the growth of different clones in climatic variation is important for improvements in site management (Scolforo et al., 2017). According to Binkley et al. (2017), climate a lot influences the growth of planted forests of *Eucalyptus* and a dry period may can change wood production of one-third over a six-to-seven-year rotation (Almeida et al., 2010). The same way as increases in the value of agricultural crops could lead to implantation of *Eucalyptus* stands in places with less water availability, which it would require more efficient genotypes and new management practices (Binkley et al., 2017).

Oliveira (2017) evaluated the biomass of 47-month-old *E. urophylla* × *Eucalyptus* sp. hybrids in three different edaphoclimatic regions of Minas Gerais (Belo Oriente, Coração de Jesus, and Guanhães municipalities) and they

reported values of 108.60 Mg ha⁻¹, 60.90 Mg ha⁻¹, and 125.30 Mg ha⁻¹, respectively. Santana et al. (2008) incorporated climatic characteristics into their models of eucalypts biomass production for different regions in Brazil and they figure out that age, temperature, and the availability of water were important factors. The authors also compared biomass production between regions of high and low productivity and reported lower productivity in regions with lower water availability. In this context, the genetics, edaphoclimatic factors, and management systems are directly related to the biomass production capacity of the eucalypts species / clones (Stape et al., 2010; Gonçalves et al., 2013; Binkley et al., 2020).

The wood production in the WET treatment was significantly higher than in the PET treatment (192.73 Mg ha⁻¹ vs. 180.88 Mg ha⁻¹) (Table 5). Several studies have demonstrated strong relationship between water supply and wood production of genus *Eucalyptus*. Ryan et al. (2010) (Aracruz-ES, International Paper-SP, Suzano-BA, and Veracel-BA) reported that an increase in water supply triggered higher wood production. Silva et al. (2004) reported a reduction of approximately 46% in the mean total biomass of young *Eucalyptus* sp. plants cultivated with 50% less water. Binkley et al. (2017) studied clonal *Eucalyptus* plantations across Brazil and Uruguay and related that stemwood production increase an average of 1.5 Mg ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹ for each 100 mm yr⁻¹ increase in precipitation.

The WET treatment also presented higher leaves production than the PET treatment (9.43 Mg ha⁻¹ vs. 8.41 Mg ha⁻¹). According to Stape et al. (2004), the productivity of stands of *Eucalyptus* is likely constrained by water supply, what could influence in biomass allocation of roots, stems, and leaves.

The distribution of aboveground biomass in both treatments was as follows: stemwood > branches > stembark > leaves. The stem (wood + bark) accounted for 91.5% of the total biomass in the WET treatment and 91.2% in the PET treatment. A much

Table 5. Biomass of the different components of a hybrid of *Eucalyptus urophylla* × *Eucalyptus* sp. tree stand at 76-month-old, under two water regimes, in Telêmaco Borba, PR, Brazil.

Treatment	Component (Mg ha ⁻¹)				
	Stemwood	Stembark	Branches	Leaves	Total
WET	192.73a*	9.43a	13.16a	6.66a	221.98a
	(87)	(4)	(6)	(3)	(100)
PET	180.88b*	8.91b	13.25a	5.73b	208.77a
	(87)	(4)	(6)	(3)	(100)

*Same letter in the same column indicates that the components do not differ significantly (Student's *t*-test at the 5% level of error); Values in parentheses represent the relative biomass. WET: without partial exclusion of throughfall; PET: partial exclusion of throughfall.

proportion of the biomass production is allocated to stemwood, which were found in mid-aged stands (4–7-year-old), compared to young and old aged shoots. Generally, stemwood contributes to more than 50% of the aboveground biomass (Zewdie et al., 2009). According to Schumacher et al. (2011), before the closure of the canopy, there is a period of intense growth in which most of the photoassimilates synthesized by the plant are channeled into the canopy and root systems. After the crowning of the tree canopy, the accumulation of nutrients in the trunks occurs with more intensity, as the formation of the canopy reaches a phase of relative stability, due to auto-shading.

Conclusion

The hybrid *Eucalyptus urophylla* × *Eucalyptus* sp. maintained a satisfactory production of biomass, despite the lower availability of water.

Naturally, the tree component with the highest aboveground biomass was stemwood, followed by branches, stembark and leaves, in both treatments.

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